

were pushed to extremes at the time of the formation of the young segments (when presumably they are in a plastic condition), and if at the same time the intersegmental division were suppressed, the result would be a "double segment" of the kind that has been described. It is difficult, of course, to understand what force or forces may have been operating to bring about such a condition, but it is suggested that some such process may have been the cause of this malformation, rather than that the specimen is a "double monster."

Although a number of records are to be found in literature of segments of *T. saginata* with two opposite or nearly opposite genital pores, I have been unable to find an account of a case similar to the present example, with two bilaterally symmetrical sets of internal organs. A very curious case has, however, been described and figured by Blanchard\*, where a single segment, in a chain otherwise consisting of quite normal segments, contained a set of organs at each end, both leading into a common uterus in the normal median position. The ovary, yolk-gland and associated organs at the posterior end of the segment were arranged in the usual order, but those at the anterior end were reversed, so as to form a "mirror-image" of the former. Each set had its own ducts and pore, the pores being situated one on either side of the segment, but not quite opposite to each other. Although this has been referred to as a single segment, it ought perhaps to be regarded as two segments, since there was a partial transverse division on one side.

XVII.—*Indo-Malayan and Australian Noctuidæ.*

By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Subfamily *SARROTHRIPINÆ*.

*Characoma perfecta*, nov.

♂. Upperside: fore wing grey irrorated and suffused with pale black, a deep black patch on middle of costa angled downwards, narrowly extending on costa to near apex, and also to the base of the wing, its inner edge with a white patch irrorated with black and containing on its lower part three black spots and another below near the

\* Bull. Soc. Zool. France, xv. 1890, p. 166. The writer is indebted to Prof. A. Railliet for drawing his attention to this case.

hinder margin ; two black spots on a whitish ground in the middle of the disc, a white spot at the base of the wing ; a postmedial outwardly curved, dentated white line and another submarginal, marginal line finely dark brown ; cilia checkered white and brown : hind wing dark brownish grey, marginal line and cilia as on the fore wing ; head and body dark grey, a white spot on the middle of the thorax, the abdomen with some whitish suffusion especially at its extremity. Underside grey : fore wing grey, a white spot in the middle : hind wing paler, with some whitish in the interspaces ; face and body white, legs grey above, white beneath.

Expanse of wings,  $\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Khasia Hills.

*Characoma araca*, nov.

♂ ♀. Fore wing greyish white minutely irrorated with black atoms, four highly dentated transverse black lines, subbasal, antemedial, postmedial, and submarginal, the first and second lines constricted hindwards, the third bent outward in its middle, a blackish patch on the costa against the outer side of the third line, a black costal spot on the submarginal line, all the lines more or less finely bordered with white, a series of minute black lunules pricked with white on the outer margin ; cilia coloured like the wing, crossed by darker grey lines opposite the vein ends : hind wing whitish, semihyaline, tinged with grey on the costa and outer border, veins grey ; head and body concolorous with the wings. Underside nearly uniform pale grey, three white dots near the apex on the costa of the fore wing ; palpi beneath, face and body smeared with white ; legs striped with white.

Expanse of wings, 1 inch.

*Hab.* Khasia Hills, 1 ♂, 4 ♀.

*Giaura multipunctata*, nov.

*Symitha punctata*, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1890, p. 236, pl. vii. fig. 15 (præocc.).

*Hab.* Tenasserim, Khasia Hills, Nilgiri Hills.

Lucas, in Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, (2) iv. p. 1675 (April 1890), described *Sarotricha punctata* from Queensland, Australia ; it is also a *Giaura*, and in Phal. xi. p. 284, Sir George Hampson has put my name as a synonym to Lucas's name. I cannot believe that a rare Australian species is the same as an equally rare Indian species. Unfortunately I have no Australian *punctata* to dissect, but in

every instance but one (a common *Perigea*) all the genitalia I have had examined show a marked difference between Australian and Indian forms.

*Selepa demiota*.

*Sarotricha demiota*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1889, p. 464 (♀ only).  
*Plotheia geræa*, Hampson, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xvi. p. 582 (1905).  
*Selepa geræa*, Hampson, Phal. xi. p. 300, pl. clxxxii. fig. 15 (1912).

*Hab.* Port Moresby, Br. N. Guinea, Queensland, Australia.  
 Meyrick described both sexes; if his male really falls to Walker's type of *Selepa circulella* from Celebes (see Phal. xi. p. 303), and his female is the same as Hampson's *geræa* from Queensland, Meyrick's name must take precedence.

*Barasa suffida*, nov.

♂. Fore wing milk-white irrorated with minute grey atoms, the costal portions slightly the darkest, the costa with black spots on the outer half, commencing with minute dots and gradually enlarging towards the apex, transverse lines ochreous-grey, indistinct basal, antemedial (double, well separated), and somewhat sinuous, medial similar, but more sinuous and bent inwards on the hinder margin; post-medial line commencing with two black dots somewhat sinuous and bent inwards in a square form in its middle, submarginal line in a round curve, the upper half of it formed of black dentations, all the lines with white outer edgings, marginal line grey inwardly pricked with white; cilia grey with a white base: hind wing greyish white, the costal portion slightly suffused with grey; palpi black, last joint white; head and body concolorous with the wings, abdomen with some white marks. Underside uniform pale grey; costa of fore wing with black and white dots.

Expanse of wings, 1 inch.

*Hab.* Khasia Hills.

Superficially somewhat resembles *B. costalis*, Hampson, from Bhutan.

Subfamily *ODONTODINÆ*.

*Stictoptera anca*, nov.

♀. Fore wing pale fawn-colour, ochreous-tinged; costa and hinder margin suffused with grey, costal line brown, a brown costal patch at the apex; a longitudinal brown band

through the middle of the wing, from the base to the outer margin a little above the middle, another similar but shorter band, edged outwardly with white across the hinder angle, the white continued upwards in lunules near the margin, all the lunules inwardly edged with brown; anteciliary line white, inwardly edged with black in slight inward curves in the interspaces; cilia grey: hind wing white slightly greyish, nearly hyaline, the veins grey; costal and marginal borders broadly black, broadest at the apex. Underside: fore wing uniform blackish brown: hind wing as on the upperside; palpi, head, and collar dark brown above, abdomen grey; on the underside the palpi white, the body and legs dark grey, the abdomen with some white suffusion.

Expanse of wings,  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Khasia Hills, two examples.

### *Gyrtona yucca.*

*Gyrtona yucca*, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xii. p. 264 (1893).

*Gyrtona divitalis*, Hampson (part.), Phal. xi. p. 217, pl. clxxx. fig. 1 (1912).

Type, Singapore. I have it also from Gopong Perak, the Andaman Islands, and Ceylon; it appears to me to be perfectly distinct from *divitalis*, Walker, from Borneo. I cannot make out what Hampson's figure represents; it is nearly three times the size of my species and very different in colour and markings.

### *Lophoptera apirtha.*

*Stictoptera apirtha*, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 92 (1900).

*Gyrtona chalybea*, Butler, P. Z. S. 1883, p. 163 (nom. præocc.)\*.

*Stictoptera chalybea*, Hampson, Moths India, iv., App. p. 529 (1896).

*Lophoptera plumbeola*, Hampson, Phal. xi. p. 184, pl. clxxviii. fig. 27 (1912).

Type, Solon, Simla, in B.M. Type ♀, from the same locality, in my collection. I have it also from Sikkim, Khasia Hills, Fort Stedman, and Port Blair, Andamans; Sir George Hampson makes no mention of my species; he appears to have described my type of *apirtha* from Simla as *plumbeola*. I suppose my type-label has dropped off the specimen in the B.M.

### *Lophoptera hampsoni*, nov.

*Gyrtona chalybea*, Hampson, Ill. Het. B.M. viii. p. 86, pl. cxlvi. fig. 24 (1891).

*Lophoptera chalybea*, Hampson, Phal. xi. p. 187 (1912) (præocc.)\*.

*Hab.* Nilgiris.

\* Phal. xi. p. 191.

*Lophoptera cerea.*

*Stictoptera cerea*, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xix. p. 167 (1897).

*Lophoptera pustulifera*, Hampson (part.), Phal. xi. p. 190, pl. clxxix. fig. 5 (1912).

*Hab.* Gilolo.

*Cerea* is not the same as the Sarawak species *pustulifera*. I have both species in my collection, both sexes of *cerea*, from Gilolo. It is nearly double the size of Walker's species; the hind wings have a pure white cilia, whereas in *pustulifera* they are checkered white with clean-cut brown spots opposite the vein ends.

## Subfamily NOCTVINÆ.

*Simplicia schaldusalis.*

*Bocana schaldusalis*, Walker, xvi. p. 180 (1858).

*Culicula bimarginata*, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 178 (1864).

*Simplicia infausta*, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep. pl. cxx. fig. 45 (1873).

*Simplicia griseolimbalis*, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxix. p. 47, pl. ii. fig. 4 (1886).

*Simplicia schaldusalis*, Hampson, Moths of India, iii. p. 35 (1895); Swinhoe (part.), Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xix. p. 341 (1917).

Type, Sarawak, Borneo, in B.M.

Type, *bimarginata*, Sarawak, in Mus. Oxon.

Type, *infausta*, Sarawak, in Mus. Rothschild.

Type, *griseolimbalis*, Sumatra, in Coll. Snellen.

I have examples also from Singapur, Obi Isl. (Moluccas), and from the Solomon Isls., and they all seem to be identical.

*Simplicia moorei*, nov.

*Nabartha marginata*, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, iii. p. 234, pl. clxxvii. fig. 2 (1885) (præocc.)\*.

*Simplicia schaldusalis*, Hampson (part.), Moths of India, iii. p. 35 (1895).

Type, Ceylon, in B.M. I have three examples from Kandy and Gampola in Ceylon; they appear to me to be quite distinct from *schaldusalis*, especially on the underside.

*Floccicura trilinea.*

*Simplicia trilinea*, Beth.-Baker, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 205 (1908).

Type, Br. N. Guinea, in Coll. Bethune-Baker. I have four examples from N. Guinea, one from Perak, and one each from Madras, Assam, and Sikkim.

\* Moore, Lep. Atk. p. 195, pl. vi. fig. 19 (1882).

*Libisosa obiana*, nov.

♂ ♀. A smaller insect than *cæneusalis*, Walker, from Queensland, or *phædrusalis*, Walker, from Borneo: fore wing narrower; hind wing white.

*Hab.* Obi, six examples.

*Plecoptera oculata*.

*Poaphila oculata*, Moore, Lep. Atkinson, p. 172, pl. v. fig. 11 (1882).

*Heliothis juncea*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1885, p. 448, pl. xxvii. fig. 4.

*Heliothis resistens*, Hampson (nec Walker), Moths of India, ii. p. 519 (1894).

*Hab.* Khasia Hills, Bombay.

I have a long series of both sexes; it is a perfectly distinct species, no variations. Moore's figure is so bad I did not recognize it when describing *juncea*, and the type was in coll. Staudinger, in Germany.

*Plecoptera quæsitæ*.

*Remigia quæsitæ*, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1885, p. 468, pl. xxvii. fig. 8.

*Heliothis resistens*, Hampson (nec Walker), Moths of India, ii. p. 519 (1894).

*Hab.* Khasia Hills, Bombay, Nilgiris, Burma, Andamans, Gugerat.

I have a long series of both sexes; no variations. All these *Plecopteras* are very constant in their coloration and pattern.

*Oræsia argyrosigna*.

*Oræsia argyrosigna*, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, iii. p. 77, pl. cliii. fig. 4 (1884).

*Calpe provocans*, Hampson (nec Walker), Moths of India, ii. p. 565 (1894).

*Hab.* Ceylon, Nilgiris, Sikkim, Assam.

*Provocans* is an African insect, and is certainly not the same as the Indian species. I have it from Natal, where the type came from; the shading is somewhat similar, but it is otherwise different in character. I will publish the genitalia of both in another paper.

GENUS *ATTONDA*, NOV.

Palpi and venation as in *Acantholipes*, antennæ of male minutely ciliated: fore wing with the costa nearly straight, apex subacute, outer margin evenly rounded, wing broad:

hind wing also broad, the outer margin rounded, the entire shape of the wings almost more like *Capnodes* than *Acantholipes*.

Type, *Capnodes trifasciata*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 612.

*Acantholipes trifasciatus*, Hampson, Moths of India, ii. p. 523 (1894).

*Attonda natha*, nov.

♂ ♀. Upperside: palpi, head, body, and both wings very dark liver-brown, transverse lines indistinct, black, very fine and dentated, five on the fore wing and four on the hind wing, the antemedial line of the fore wing absent: the fore wing has a white subcostal dot near the base, two just before the antemedial line, and four or five on the postmedial line, and the hind wing has four or five similar dots on the medial line, all very minute, and black dots on the outer margin of both wings. Underside pale brownish, the hinder margin of fore wing and abdominal margin of hind wing whitish; two postmedial outwardly curved brown lines on both wings and lunulate marginal black line.

Expanse of wings,  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Cape York, Australia.

*Diomea padanga*, nov.

♀. Palpi, head, thorax, and fore wing uniformly dark cupreous brown: fore wing with six white costal dots, one near the apex, the largest joined to a somewhat larger white spot immediately below it; outer marginal line ochreous, cilia dark greyish brown: hind wing pale brown inclining to greyish on the abdominal half; outer marginal line ochreous, somewhat lunulate; cilia as in the fore wing; abdomen concolorous with the hind wing. Underside: fore wing pale brown, a short ochreous mark on the outer margin from the apex, hinder marginal area pale grey, a transverse postmedial brown line, outwardly curved; body, legs, and hind wing grey.

Expanse of wings,  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Padang, Sumatra.

*Hyospila andamana*, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, body, and both wings brownish ochreous: fore wing with a small white spot at the end of the cell and two white dots in an inwardly oblique line below it; a broad

blackish patch across the wing before the middle, broad at the costa and gradually somewhat narrowing to the hinder margin, the outer margin of the patch curving round the white spot, then straight down to the hinder margin; antemedial and medial black, irregular and thin transverse lines, the medial line running through the outer margin of the patch, a blackish thin straight band from near the apex of the fore wing to the abdominal margin of the hind wing close to the hinder angle, its outer edge somewhat suffused; a fine lunulate black marginal line pricked with white dots. Underside: fore wing blackish brown, a white spot ringed with a fine black line at the end of the cell, a line of black submarginal marks interrupted by the veins, the space from this to the margin ochreous, hinder marginal space whitish: hind wing pale ochreous suffused with blackish, a black ringed white spot at the end of the cell, two outwardly curved lunulate lines across the middle, a submarginal series of white spots; abdomen and legs concolorous with the wings, a white spot at the base of the palpi.

♀. Fore wing uniform blackish brown, very dark, nearly black; a white spot at the end of the cell; a black transverse straight band as in the male, but pale-edged outwardly: hind wing slightly paler, no other markings. Underside: both wings as dark as the upperside of the fore wings; markings as in the male, but without the ochreous space at the outer margin of the fore wing.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀,  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Port Blair, Audamans, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Nicobars, 1 ♀.

### *Tochara creberrima.*

*Thermesia creberrima*, Walker, xv. 1574 (1858).

*Iluca pyralina*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 610.

*Tochara obliqua*, Moore, Lep. Atk. p. 175, pl. vi. fig. 27 (1882).

*Thermesia creberrima*, Hampson, Moths of India, ii. p. 536 (1894).

The type came from Silhet; it is described by Walker as a female, but the description is that of a male; the female does not seem to have been described by anyone. The pattern is that of the male, but the colour is uniform dark purplish brown. I have both sexes from the Khasia Hills (four females) and a male from Goping Perak; Hampson also records it from the Andamans.

### *Tochara gilloloensis*, nov.

♂. Antennæ and palpi dark grey. Upperside: head, body, and both wings pinkish white; wings irrorated with



minute grey atoms, thickest on the costa of the fore wing; a reniform stigma made somewhat lunulate by its black borders; a postmedial thick chestnut straight line inwardly edged with white, from apex of fore wing to the abdominal margin of hind wing a little above the hinder angle; a fine marginal, lunulate black line pricked with black points and a few white points. Underside as on upperside without the grey irrorations: fore wing with a black dot in the cell, a small black ringlet at the end: hind wing with antemedial and medial line of black dots, both wings with a postmedial series of small black spots, the one nearest the apex of the hind wing the largest; body and legs concolorous with the wings; shape of the wings much as in *T. criberrima*, but it is a smaller insect.

Expanse of wings,  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Gilolo Isl., N. Moluccas.

*Tochara uniformis*, nov.

♂. Antennæ longer than usual in the genus, shaft brown, pectinations grey, shorter than usual; palpi and top of head black; body and wings of a uniform pale ochreous-grey colour, slightly pinkish tinged, a faint whitish reniform mark on fore wing, a white straight postmedial line across both wings from the costa near the apex of fore wing to the abdominal margin of hind wing one-third above the hinder angle; cilia white, no other markings. Underside nearly white, very uniform in colour; a blackish lunule at the end of each cell, a black postmedial outwardly curved line across both wings, and a black lunular marginal line; body and legs concolorous with the wings, fore and mid legs black in front. A large insect, the wings much broader than usual.

Expanse of wings,  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Padang, Sumatra.

*Tochara salea*, nov.

♀. Palpi, head, body, and both wings ochreous brown; the ground-colour is really ochreous, but both wings are densely irrorated with olive-brown; a dark spot in the cell of fore wing, another at the end and one below it; a thick white straight line, outwardly edged with black, from near apex of fore wing to the abdominal margin of hind wing near the hinder angle; a marginal lunular, thin black line pricked with black dots; cilia pale with a somewhat darker internal line. Underside pale ochreous brown; all the cells

with internal black dot and black spot at the end, a medial and discal transverse series of black spots, a marginal series of black lunules; body and legs concolorous with the wings.

Expanse of wings,  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Fergusson Isl., Tobriand Group, Papua.

Genus PERATA, nov.

Male with a slight tuft of hair on inner side of 2nd joint of palpi and very large tuft on inner side of 3rd joint; antennæ ciliated: fore wing with the costa arched, outer margin oblique, wing long and somewhat narrow; a large costal fold: hind wing ample, outer margin rounded, veins 3 and 4 from angle of cell; section iv. of Hampson's group of the genus *Adrapsa*.

Type, *Perata curiosalis*, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv. p. 16 (1895).

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XVIII.—A new Species of *Euneomys* from Patagonia.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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AMONG some small mammals which, through the kind intermediary of Dr. R. Dabbene, the British Museum owes to the authorities of the Zoological Museum, Buenos Ayres, is an example of a new species of *Euneomys*, which may be called

*Euneomys dabbenei*, sp. n.

Size very much less than in other species. Fur soft and fine, hairs of back about 6–7 mm. in length. General colour pale neutral grey slightly tinged by the buffy brown of the ends of the hairs, but nothing like so strongly as in *E. chinchilloides*. Under surface greyish white, the bases of the hairs deep slaty, the ends faintly tinged with buffy or cream, not strongly buffy as in *chinchilloides*. Hands and feet pure white. Tail markedly bicolor, blackish above, white below.

Skull conspicuously smaller than that of *E. chinchilloides*, broader and shorter in proportion. Interorbital region with sharply square but not beaded edges. Palatal foramina large, with sharp raised edges round them, their hinder edge level with the middle of *m*<sup>1</sup>.